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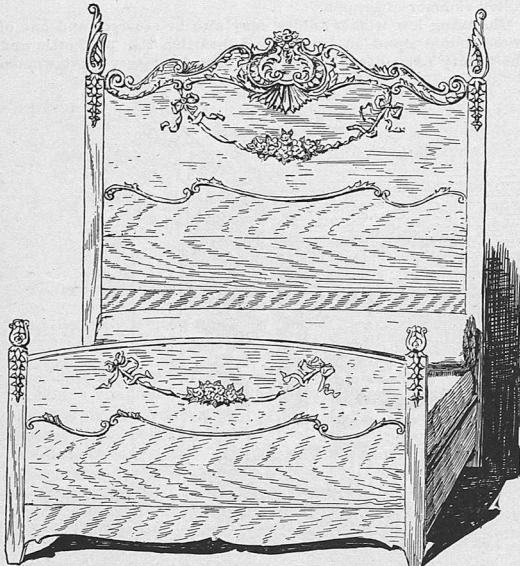
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above the floor, while the foot end should not be more than three and a half feet high and should be secured by a longer length of rope. This will give greater comfort and insure a more graceful curve than when both ends are hung at the same height.

If color be desired, a bright Japanese rug may be thrown upon the floor, but usually the well-oiled yellow pine boards are all sufficient.

With taste, care and ingenuity this out-door room of ours becomes the most charming accessory of the summer cottage, indeed an essential feature, without which life in the country would lose half its charm.



POPULAR BED BY THE HALL LYON FURNITURE CO. DESIGNED BY G. F. LYON.  
EXHIBIT OF S. P. PORTER.

#### A POPULAR BED.

**A** BED, not too fine to be expensive, and with just enough carved enrichment to redeem it from being commonplace, is a popular desideratum and bed above illustrated, made by the Hall and Lyon Furniture Co. of whom Mr. S. P. Porter of this city is selling agent meets a wide-spread demand. Mr. Porter will exhibit this pattern as part of an attractive display of economic furniture, the product of some half dozen different factories at the forthcoming American Furniture Manufacturer's Exhibition in the Industrial Building, New York. Mr. Porter's well-known good judgment in selecting eminently salable goods, the joint production of the cabinet maker, carver, inlayers, turner, and art metal-worker, adds a commercial significance to the art quality that will be highly appreciated by the trade at large. Having himself recently given up the manufacture of furniture to associate with the trade exclusively as manufacturer's agent he takes pride in the fact that his goods are of first-class quality. His showrooms in Canal street are admirably arranged to permit his choice selections being displayed to the best possible advantage. Nothing commonplace is to be found in the stock. The articles throughout partakes of a distinctive character which raises them above the level of the general run of furniture and the construction, carving and metal-work fittings, such as locks, hinges, escutcheons, &c. are perfect in execution and true to period in every way.

Bedroom suits, desks, cabinets, chiffoniers, hall-stands, occasional tables, dining-tables, sideboards, buffets and chairs, ladies' writing-tables, toilet-tables, fancy rockers, &c., &c. are quoted at prices which considered in view of the quality and character of the prices are remarkably low. The time expended on a visit to the display of S. P. Porter at the exhibition will be well spent.

#### MANTEL AND FIREPLACE.—II.

BY J. HARRY ADAMS.



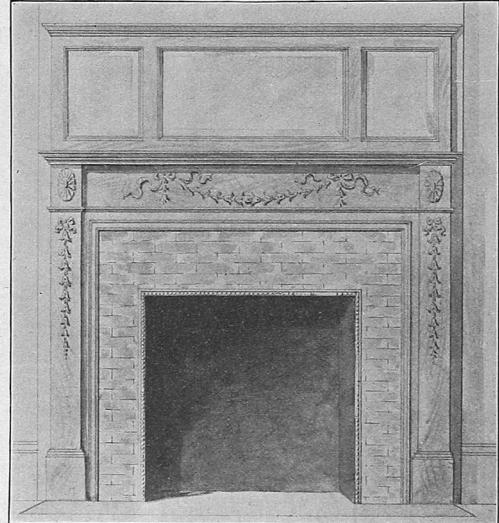
It is necessary that the wood of whatever variety that is employed for mantel construction should be of the very best quality and thoroughly seasoned or kiln dried.

As a mantel is put to the most severe test of any piece of furniture, at one time being subjected to intense heat, while at another to extreme cold, when left in an unheated room in winter.

A good mantel, like a piano, will last longer and the joints of the wood will keep together better in a room where there are some potted flowers or growing plants to lend a sufficient amount of moisture to the air to keep the wood at an even expansion.

The construction of a mantel, like a fine bit of furniture, should be a careful and studied piece of work, as a poorly made one is a constant source of regret and disappointment.

A point to bear in mind when using glass or mirrors in a mantel top, is that all glass is cut to the even inch, and to use a plate measuring a fraction over this size means to pay for two inches of glass while you may be using only quarter or half an inch of it. Thus, if you can get along, for instance, with a plate thirty-six inches long rather than thirty-six and one-half, you save paying for a plate thirty-eight inches in length. This applies to width as well as to length.



CLONAL MANTELS. THIS AND THE FOLLOWING FOUR DESIGNS OF MANTELS  
DESIGNED BY J. HARRY ADAMS.

The sight opening of a frame to hold glass should be just three-eighths of an inch smaller all around than the outside size of the plate. Thus, if it is desired to use a beveled plate eighteen by thirty-six inches, the sight opening of the frame should be seventeen and one-quarter by thirty-five and one-quarter inches, allowing three-eighths of an inch of glass to lap behind the frame all around and so hide any slight unevenness or chip flaws on the edges of the glass generally left by the beveling process.

In giving a description of how to construct the mantels here illustrated, close attention should be paid to the details.

It is a comparatively easy matter to nail a few boards together and make a plain mantel, but if a little study is given